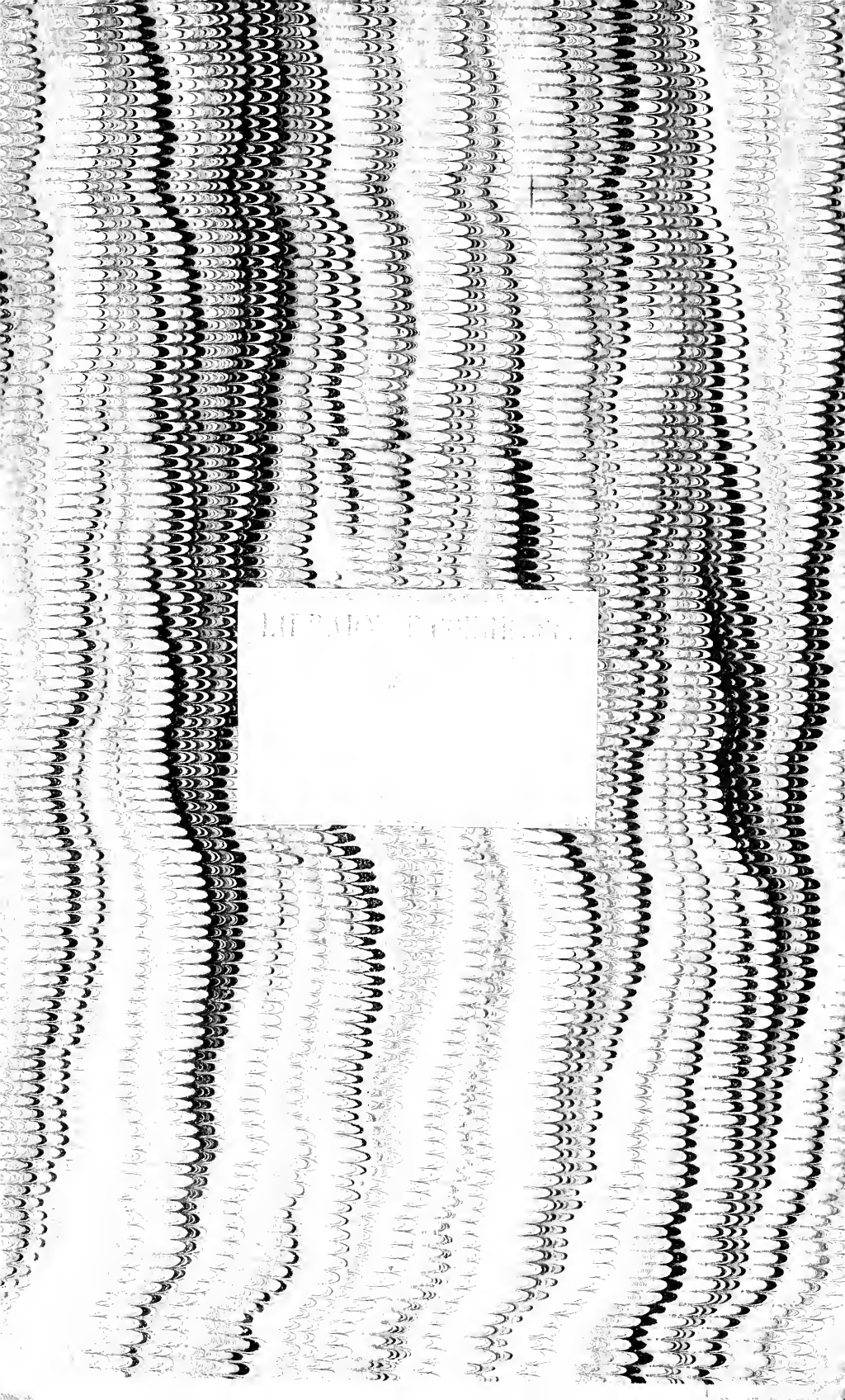


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Historical Sketch.

FIRST ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

THE City of Newburgh was originally settled in 1709, by a company of immigrants from the Palatinate of the Rhine. This company, driven from their homes by the wars which had devastated the Palatinate during the reign of Louis XIVth, reached London in the spring of 1708, and were sent to New York by Queen Anne in September of that year, under the guaranty of 6d. a day per head for twelve months for their support, and a grant of land on which to settle. From New York they were removed, in the spring of 1709, to the district then described as "Quassek creek and Thanskamer." The descriptive list under which the company was naturalized includes the following families and constitutes substantially the

Newburgh Directory for 1709.

1. JOSEPH K. KERHAI, minister, aged 39, his wife Sibylle Charlotte, aged 39, and their children, Benjamin Sibylle, aged 10, Christian Joshua, aged 7, and Susanna Sibylle, aged 3 years.
2. LORENTZ SCHWISSER, husbandman and viner, aged 25; his wife, Anna Catharine, aged 26, and their child, Johannes, aged 8 years.
3. HEINRICH KENNAC, stocking maker and husbandman, aged 24; his wife, Johanna, aged 26, and their children, Lorentz, aged 2 years, and Heinrich, aged 5 months. Also, Susanna and Maria Johanna Eisschmitt, sisters of his wife, aged respectively 15 and 10 years.
4. ANDRIES VOETK, husbandman and viner, aged 30, his wife, Anna Catharine, aged 27, and their children, Maria Barbara, aged 5, George and Hieronimus, aged 4, and Anna Gertrude, aged 1 year.
5. MICHAEL WEGAND, husbandman, aged 52; his wife, Anna Catharine,

* Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, by F. M. Rittenber. All rights reserved.

aged 54, and their children, Anna Maria, aged 13, Tobias, aged 7, and George, aged 5 years.

6. JACOB WEBBER, husbandman and viner, aged 30; his wife, Anna Elizabeth, aged 25, and their children, Eve Maria, aged 5, and Eve Elizabeth, aged 1 year.

7. JOHANNES JACOB PLETTEL, husbandman and viner, aged 40; his wife, Anna Elizabeth, aged 29, and their children, Margaret, aged 10, Anna Sarah, aged 8, and Catharine, aged 3 years.

8. JOHANNES FISCHER, smith and husbandman, aged 27; his wife, Maria Barbara, aged 26, and their son, Andries, aged two weeks.

9. MELCHIOR GULCH, carpenter, aged 39; his wife, Anna Catharine, aged 43, and their children, Anna Catharine, aged 12, and Heinrich, aged 10 years.

10. ISAAC TURCK, husbandman, aged 23 years, unmarried.

11. PETER ROSE (or LaRoss), cloth-weaver, aged 34; and his wife, Johanna, aged 37; Mary Wierman, his mother-in-law, aged 45, and Catharine, her child, aged 2 years.

12. ISAAC FEBER, husbandman and viner, aged 33; his wife, Catharine, aged 30, and their son, Abram, aged 2 years.

13. DANIEL FIERE, husbandman, aged 32; his wife, Anna Maria, aged 30, and their children, Andrew, aged 7, and Johannes, aged 6 years.

14. HERMAN SCHUNEMAN, clerk, aged 28, unmarried.

Total, 53.

Of their private history nothing is known save the statement which they submitted to the English authorities that they had been reduced to extreme poverty "under the calamity which happened last year (1707) in the Palatinate by the invasion of the French;" and the report of the officers to whom was submitted their credentials, that the testimonials which they had "produced under the hands and seals of the ministers, baliffs, or principal magistrates in the villages where they dwelt," gave "good character of the said poor protestants," and certified that they had been "reduced to the utmost want and had lost all they had by the frequent incursions of the French and Germans near Landau." The patent which had been promised to them was not immediately granted; when it was issued (1719) several changes had occurred in the company. Johannes Jacob Plettel, it appears, died on the passage to America, and his widow married George Lockstead; Joshua Kockerthal also died; Peter Rose removed to Pennsylvania and trans-

ferred his interest to "one Burger Meynders, a blacksmith;" Lorentz Schwisser, Isaac Turck, Heinrich Rennau, and Daniel Fiere removed elsewhere, and Christian Henricke and Peter Johnson or Jansen had been added to the company. These changes were recognized by the government and the patent issued to the then occupants, viz: "Lot No. 1, to George Lockstead and Anna Elizabeth his wife, Margaret, Anna, Sarah, and Catharine their children, 250 acres—the interest being originally held by Johannes Jacob Plettel whose wife and children became his heirs; No. 2, to Michael Weigand and Anna Catharine his wife, and Tobias, George, and Anna Maria, their children, 250 acres; No. 3, to Herman Schuneman and Elizabeth his wife, 100 acres; No. 4, to Christian Henricke, 100 acres; No. 5, to Sibylle Charlotte Kockerthal, the widow of Joshua Kockerthal, and to Christian Joshua, Benigna Sibylle, and Susanna Sibylle, their children, 250 acres; No. 6, to Burger Meynders, 100 acres; No. 7, to Jacob Webber and Anna Elizabeth his wife, and Eve Maria and Eve Elizabeth, their children, 200 acres; No. 8, to Johannes Fischer and Maria Barbara his wife, 100 acres; No. 9, to Andries Volek and Anna Catharine his wife, and George, Hieronemus, Maria Barbara and Anna Gertrude, their children, 300 acres." These several lots adjoined each other, with the exception of a lot of 500 acres set apart for the support of the minister, which was placed between Nos. 5 and 6. The entire settlement, though generally called the German Patent, was nevertheless specifically known and called from the special title to the Glebe, "The Palatine Parish by Quassaick." Two Palatine families were not included in the lots, viz: Melchior Gulch and Peter Johnson; they having located their lands further north, received separate patents therefor.*

The locations of the several farms were substantially

* History of Newburgh, 118, etc.

as follows: They severally ran from Hudson's river one mile west. No. 1 was bounded on the south by Quassaick creek; No. 2 adjoined it on the north; and No. 3 came next immediately south of Western Avenue and included the present head-quarters property. No. 4 was bounded on the south by Western Avenue and on the north by First street; No. 5 ran from First street to South, and was followed by the Glebe land running from South to North street. Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 followed in succession, carrying the line of the whole to the vicinity of the bluff which rises immediately north of Balmville. The lots of Melchior Gulch and Peter Johnson were at what is now Middlehope. The lots lying south of North street now constitute the limits of the city.

SECOND ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

The Palatines, under the assistance which was extended by the government, cleared and cultivated at least a portion of their farms; erected a church and maintained their settlement for several years. A portion of them, however, lured by the promise of better lands and more intimate association with those of their own nationality elsewhere, or for considerations not stated, sold their lands to others. The first sale was by George Lockstead and Michael Weigand, of the whole of lot No. 1, and half of lot No. 2, to Nathan Smith, a blacksmith, from whom the western half of both lots was purchased by William Brown an attorney for Governor William Burnet, who sold to Alexander Colden; the latter subsequently sold to Jonathan Hasbrouck. The eastern part of lot No. 2 was sold by Michael Weigand to Governor Burnet in the same manner, and by the latter to Burger Meynders, who sold the southern half of the lot to Alexander Colden, by whom it was conveyed (1753) to Jonathan Hasbrouck. Meynders occupied the north-eastern part of the lot until 1747, when he also sold to Jonathan Hasbrouck, who thus became

the owner of the largest portion of lots 1 and 2. Lot No. 3 was sold by Herman Schuneman to James Alexander, from whom it was purchased by Alex. Colden and Burger Meynders, except two acres at the north-east corner reserved by Alexander. Meynders subsequently sold to Jonathan Hasbrouck, and Colden cut up a portion of his share into small lots. Lot No. 4 was sold by Christian Henricke to Governor Burnet, from whom it was purchased by Cadwallader Colden for himself, Jacobus Bruyn, James Alexander, Phineas McIntosh, Daniel Denton, Michael Dunning, and Henry Wileman, by whom it was divided into lots and became known as "THE TOWN OF NEWBURGH PLOT." No. 5, granted to the widow and family of Joshua Kockerthal, was sold (1741) to James Smith, who sold one acre in the south-east corner to Alexander Colden; the remainder descended to Benj. Smith. The Glebe was in part divided into acre lots, and rented to strangers and to such resident families as could pay a few bushels of wheat for the support of the parish minister. Lot No. 6 was sold by Burger Meynders to Burras Holmes; No. 7 to Zacharias Hofman in 1724; Nos. 8 and 9 to Hofman in 1722. The changes in the list of original settlers, prior to 1729, is shown by the tax-rolls:

1714-15	1717-18	1726-29
Michael Weigand,	Michael Weigand,	Burger Meynders,
Burger Meynders,	Jacob Webber,	Melchior Gulch,
Jacob Webber,	John Fischer,	Burger Meynders, Jr.,
Peter Rose,	Andries Volck,	William Ward,
John Fischer,	Henry Rennau,	George Weigand,
Andries Volck,	Melchior Gulch,	Tobias Weigand,
George Lockstead,	Peter Jansen, estate.	.....
Peter Jansen,	.....	.....
Henry Rennau,	.....	.....
Melchior Gulch,	.....	.....
Christian Henricke,	.....	.....

Never did all of the old families die out or remove—some of them are still represented by their descendants;

but they became so reduced in number that the "Dutch and English new inhabitants" were largely in the majority, and by the authority of the terms of the patent, elected trustees of the Glebe, closed the Palatine church to the Lutheran minister, and applied to the governor and council for a new charter of the Glebe, by which its revenues were to be applied to the support of a minister of the Church of England. This election occurred July 22d, 1747. The petition was contested before the governor, but was granted in 1751, when Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson were confirmed as trustees of the Glebe, the income of which was directed to be applied "for the sole use and behoof of a minister of the Church of England, as by law established, and a school-master, to have the care of souls and the instruction of the children of the neighboring inhabitants." The new letters patent were issued March 26, 1752. Aside from the denominational change, the settlement cast off the title of the "Palatine Parish by Quassaick," and was constituted THE PARISH OF NEWBURGH, the latter part of the title having been taken from "The Town of Newburgh Plot," originally applied by Cadwallader Colden to the township lands which had been laid out on the farm of Christian Henricke. At the time this change was wrought the resident real estate and lease-holders are represented in the following

Newburgh Directory for 1750.

Richard Albertson,	Samuel Denton,	William Smith,
Joseph Albertson,	Michael Demott,	James Smith,
Duncan Alexander,	Henry Don,	Henry Smith,
Isaac Belknap,	Morris Fowler,	Thaddeus Smith,
Abel Belknap,	Nathan Furman,	Samuel Sands,
Henry Bend,	Jonathan Hasbrouck,	Daniel Thurston,
Isaac Brown, M. D.	Caklass Leveridge,	James Tidd,
Thomas Brown,	William Mitchell,	Martin Weigand,
Alexander Brower,	William Miller,	Thomas Waters,
Alexander Colden,	John Morrel,	William Ward,
Edmund Concklin, Jr.,	Thomas Morrel,	William Ward, Jr.,

David Connor,	Robert Morrison, M. D.	Thomas Ward,
James Denton,	Patrick McCary,	Jeremiah Ward,
Jonas Denton,	Charles McCary,	Jacob Wandel,
		John Wandel,

The leading residents of the settlement at that time, whose names are given above, were Alexander Colden, son of Lieutenant-Governor Colden; Duncan Alexander, brother of William Alexander, familiarly known in the history of the Revolution as Lord Stirling; James Denton, son of Daniel Denton, the first historian of New York, and Jonathan Hasbrouck from the Huguenot settlement of New Paltz. Colden had been a resident for some years; had obtained a charter for the Newburgh Ferry in 1743; erected a grist-mill on the site now occupied by the Tremont Bleachery, and also a residence at the south end of what is now the gore at the intersection of Colden and Water street, and sailed a sloop to New York from his dock at what is now the foot of First street, at which place was also kept the boats of the ferry to Fishkill. James Denton erected a grist mill at Denton's creek, north of the Glebe, and had also a small store of goods. Jonathan Hasbrouck bought and run the Colden grist-mill, and also erected the original part of the head-quarters house. William Smith was a blacksmith on the south-east part of lot No. 1, and resided near the Cold Spring. James Smith lived in a small house on the east side of Smith street north of First, and was a plain Irish farmer. Richard Albertson was sheriff of Ulster county, and his brother Joseph was a shoemaker. The majority of the inhabitants resided on the Glebe and were centered on Liberty street north of South street. The Wards were of Palatine stock by intermarriage, and ancestors of our famous oarsmen, the "Ward Brothers." Martin Weigand was the grandson of the original Michael Weigand of 1709, who is now represented in the city by James Weygant and Colonel Charles H. Weygant. The names of Has-

brouck and Colden have never been absent from the list of inhabitants since 1750; descendants of the Albertsons still meet the descendants of the Palatines, and the descendants of James Smith are yet owners on the farm tract No. 5, now the heart of the city.

THE ERA OF THE REVOLUTION.

Passing the narration of local events, which were neither many or important, and entering upon the third quarter of the century, we find a large majority of the people of Newburgh (which had then extended its name to the Precinct of Newburgh) favoring the measures which had been instituted to secure a redress of the "grievances" with which the English government had afflicted its colonies in America. The nature of these grievances are pretty generally understood. The government forbade the colonists from engaging in manufactures, and insisted not only in supplying such articles as might be required, but in collecting a revenue or duties thereon. The colonists, smarting under what they held to be the error in principle involved in taxation without representation, and especially regarding the denial of the right to engage in manufactures as greatly detrimental to their interests, called a Continental Congress at Philadelphia. This body adopted (October 14th, 1774,) the historic non-importation agreement, an act which drew the fire of the British ministry and opened a contest which, although then not generally so regarded, was destined not to close except with national independence. "From and after the first day of December next," reads this paper, "we will not import into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandises whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares or merchandises as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups,

panels, coffee, or pimento, from the British Plantations or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western Islands; nor foreign indigo. That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next, after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it. That from this day we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid. That we will use our utmost endeavors to improve the breed of sheep; encourage frugality, economy and industry, and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of plays, shows, and other expensive diversions and entertainments; and on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals." *

Approving this agreement, and for other purposes, a pledge of association was opened for signatures in every town and precinct. On the 14th of July, 1775, Wolvert Acker, chairman of the committee for the precinct of Newburgh, made return of the signatures to, and the names of those who had refused to sign, the pledge—the former numbering 195, and the latter 39. This return and the immediately subsequent militia rolls, so far as can now be ascertained, constitute the

* The district now embraced in the county of Orange was represented in this Congress by Henry Wisner, of Goshen, a descendant of Johannes Wisner of the second (1710) company of Palatine immigrants.

Newburgh Directory for 1776.

Richard Albertson,	Nehemiah Denton,	Silas Leonard,
Stephen Albertson,	Samuel Denton,	Robert Morrison, M. D.
William Alberston,	Nathaniel Denton,	John Morrel,
Joseph Albertson,	Peter Donelly,	Thomas Palmer,
Daniel Aldredge,	Benj. Darby,	William Palmer,
Isaac Brown, M. D.	Daniel Darby,	Thomas Patterson,
Isaac Brown, Jr.,	John Donaghey,	Harmanus Rikeman,
Joseph Brown,	Isaac Demott,	Thomas Rhodes,
Abel Belknap,	Hugh Ferguson,	Albertson Smith,
Isaac Belknap,	William Ferguson,	Benjamin Smith,
Isaac Belknap, Jr.,	Elnathan Foster,	Henry Smith,
William Bowdish,	Morris Flewwelling,	Leonard Smith,
John Becket,	James Flewwelling,	Leonard Smith, Jr.,
Solo. Buckingham,	John Flewwelling,	Thomas Smith,
Richard Buckingham,	Jonathan Hasbrouck,	Thaddeus Smith,
Benjamin Birdsall,	Cornelius Hasbrouck,	Samuel Sands,
Daniel Birdsall,	Moses Higby, M. D.	Hugh Stevenson,
James Burns,	James Harris,	Stephen Stevenson,
Benjamin Coffin,	John Nathan Hutchins,	William Thurston,
Caleb Coffin,	George Harding,	Burger Weigand,
William Collard,	Thomas Ireland,	Martin Weigand,
Nathaniel Coleman,	George Jackson,	Monson Ward,
Henry Cropsey,	William Lawrence,	Richard Ward,
William Carskadden,	Wm. Lawrence, Jr.,	William Ward,
Caleb Chase,	Benjamin Lawrence,	Timothy Wood,
Daniel Denton,	Aaron Linn,	Jeremiah Wool,
Daniel Denton, Jr.,	Solomon Lane,	Charles Willett,
James Denton,	George Leonard,	John Wandel.

The names given include, in many instances, members of families, as the lists embraced all males over sixteen years of age. Their places of residence were scattered from Balmville to Quassaick creek. The center of the settlement, however, was, as already stated, on Liberty street from South street north, a district which carried the name of "old town" for many years after the circumstances which gave rise to it had passed away.

Speaking of the village at the period of the Revolution, the late James Donnelly wrote: "It certainly was one of the most forlorn looking places that I ever saw. It had but one opened street, the King's highway (now

Liberty street)—a very good one to be sure—along which was scattered a few old-looking brown houses; and that was the village, for below the hill there was comparatively nothing except the Colden house and store-house, Isaac Belknap's house, and the ferry. The side-hill was covered with orchards principally. The road to the ferry was an irregular one; it ran across the farm of Hasbrouck and the Colden plot from Hasbrouck's grist-mill to the south-west corner of Colden and First street, and thence circled around the hill to the river, which then ran close up to the present east side of Water street. Colden built a small dock here, and the road ran behind the store-house. Those having goods to store there unloaded into the second story of the building. When the army came here the lower part of the Smith farm was occupied by store-houses for the commissary department and quarter-master and by barracks for the soldiers connected with those departments. Adolph DeGrove came here in 1776, a refugee from New York, and built a tavern on the south-west corner of Water and Third street; it was La Fayette's head-quarters when he was here. The old army buildings were afterwards used for business purposes, and the old hotel became McAuley's store. The old Colden road was then extended to what is now Third street, and the ferry ran from a point just north of the Mailler dock. The north part of Water street was laid out through the Glebe, but was not worked from South to North street, nor was it ever opened completely—the present line of the street having its origin in the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike thirty years later. On the Glebe other streets were laid out but only partially opened to give access to lots. On the hill were the old church, the parsonage, and the school-house, and Martin Weigand's hotel, which stood just opposite where Gidney avenue now intersects Liberty. During the war a road was opened from South street near Grand across the hill to the army buildings

at the foot of Third street, and had on it hotels and other places of business as late as 1800. At the south end of the king's highway was Hasbrouck's house, and on beyond him were the residences of Henry Smith and his brother Thomas. Benj. Smith, who owned the farm of his father James, lived in the house on Liberty street corner of Campbell, which he built just before the war. Isaac Belknap sailed a sloop from the foot of South street, and had a house on Water street just south of First, which is still standing on the corner of the gore. Up "at the brook," as it was called, Demott had a tavern, and Denton a grist-mill, and William Bloomer a blacksmith shop. There were a number of dwellings there—Capt. Coleman's, Silas Leonard's, and Morris Flewwelling's. Bloomer lived in the house now the residence of H. K. Brown; Denton's mill was in the hollow back of Col. Hathaway's barn; Demott's tavern was on the road just east of the Balmville tree. Thomas Palmer, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Elnathan Foster, and Benjamin Smith were the most wealthy farmers of the place; Capt Coleman and Isaac Belknap were in the coasting trade when the war broke out, but did not do much at it afterwards. The largest part of the population was on the Glebe where small lots could be leased. There was no small amount of heavy timber standing on the western and south-western part of the farms, and even as late as 1800, when Western Avenue was opened it was cut through the woods for a large part of the way." And yet the place, in its development had kept pace with its neighbors of the pioneer era.

The war of the Revolution imposed great sacrifices upon the inhabitants of the embryo city. When it was realized that the British Ministry would appeal to force to maintain the authority of the Crown over the colonies, the control of the navigation of Hudson's river became the contested point. To prevent this the colonists of New York determined to place fortifications in the

Highlands, and rely mainly for their defence upon the militia of the district. Three forts were constructed—Fort Montgomery, Fort Clinton, and Fort Constitution, and in their construction and defence the militia knew little immunity from active duty. So great was the demand upon them that two out of every five of the male population between sixteen and sixty were almost constantly in the field, and levies *en masse* were of frequent occurrence. In 1776-77, the Ministry devoted its attention almost entirely to the accomplishment of the control of the navigation of the river. To this end Boston was abandoned, and the continental forces driven out of New York city and Long Island; this new base of operations having been secured, Burgoyne was sent from Canada, with a finely equipped army, to cut his way through from the north, while the British forces were to move northward from New York, secure the Highland forts and unite with Burgoyne at Albany. This plan of operations culminated in October, 1777. Under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, the southern division of the invading army appeared before Forts Clinton and Montgomery and demanded their surrender. The forts were almost wholly garrisoned by the militia of the district, about six hundred in number, who made a most heroic defence, fighting against a superior and disciplined force from four o'clock until twilight, when they gave way and made a scattered retreat, leaving behind them not less than three hundred of their number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The forts were destroyed, the chain and boom which had been thrown across the river were removed, and on the 8th of October the ships of war of the successful enemy entered the bay of Newburgh and saluted its inhabitants with grape-shot and cannon balls.

Fortunately by the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, the plan of operations was defeated, and the Highlands returned again to the possession of the colonists. Thenceforth they were destined to become the

strategic center of the entire war. In the winter and spring of 1777-78, new fortifications were erected at West Point, strong garrisons of regular troops placed in them, and at times the largest portion of the continental army was encamped in their vicinity. Hither Washington removed his head-quarters in the spring of 1779, and occupied the William Ellison house, at New Windsor, until the movement which resulted in the siege and capture of Yorktown in October, 1781. From that successful field the army returned to the Highlands; and in April, 1782, Washington established his head-quarters at the Hasbrouck house in Newburgh, where he remained until August, 1783.

The general events of the war which marked the closing years of its continuance are too well known to make specific reference necessary. The protection which the presence of the army afforded relieved the militia in a great measure, and left the inhabitants to pursue their avocations. The furnishing of supplies to the troops would have been remunerative at other times, but as it was neither officers or soldiers had money to spend, or if they had it was almost worthless. Even Washington himself was frequently forced to borrow from Mrs. Thompson, his cook, the gold and silver which he had paid her as wages, in order to supply his table; and it is related that Baron Steuben felt compelled to sell his camp silver in order to supply a creditable entertainment for the French officers who were his guests. It was this condition of affairs that caused the discontent in the army which at one time threatened to culminate in a revolt, and which had its expression in the letter by Colonel Nicola to Washington, virtually offering him, on behalf of the army, the title of king, and in the subsequent letters by Major Armstrong. Happily the discontent was allayed, and on the 3d of November, 1783, the patient, suffering, triumphant army of the Revolution was here disbanded.

The war of the Revolution was not only the cradle of the nation; it was the foundation of manufactures, the arts, commerce, and all the elements for the development of the genius and the industry of the people. What the colonies would have been without it, is presented in the history of Canada: a poor, dependent people. In this general result Newburgh has had its full share. From the dissolving army came an increase of population; men of youth and energy who had the purposes of life to accomplish empty handed. There was also a considerable addition of families who had fled from New York city, on its capture by the British, and whose property there was confiscated and destroyed. These new elements were suited to the new era, and made wise use of the facilities which the disbandment of the army placed in their hands. A considerable village of hotels, barracks, and other buildings had grown up in the vicinity of Third street; and for the accommodation of others Mr. Benjamin Smith laid out in streets and lots, in 1782, that portion of his (the Kock-erthal) farm lying east of Montgomery street, between South and First streets. This plot, to which he gave the name of "THE TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON," embraced seventy-two lots, and Montgomery, Smith, and Water, and First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets from Montgomery street to the river. These lots were rapidly taken up, as well as adjoining lots on the Glebe and in the township of Newburgh, and from the position of the lowest, in 1780, the inchoate village and the precinct of which it was a part passed to the fourth, in 1790, and, in a quarter of a century, to the first in rank of population.

Until 1790, however, the village was a disjointed settlement. The three township plots of which it was composed, had no connection except through Liberty street and a "few cross-lot" roads. Western Avenue, which had been dedicated as a public highway in 1719, had

never been opened; South street, North street, Nicoll and Clinton streets, and Water, Hasbrouck, and Second streets, which had been dedicated by the trustees of the Glebe in 1752, existed mainly on paper; while High street and the road already described as running diagonally across the plot, were, with the exception of Liberty street, the only opened roads on the Town of Newburgh Plot. None of the lateral streets intersected each other until 1790, when the commissioners of highways accepted the dedications which had been made and formally connected them. The angles at the intersections on First and South streets, still show the impress of the original disjointure.

In 1797, the village had attained such size that it was found necessary to establish a Fire Department, and for this purpose a law was passed by the legislature directing the election of trustees, "to be called the Trustees of the Fire Company of the Village of Newburgh." The limits of the village defined by this act included that portion of the original patent lying south of an east and west line running six rods north of the Academy, and east of and including Liberty street, which district was "to be called the Village of Newburgh," the freeholders in which were to elect annually not less than three nor more than five trustees to have the appointment of firemen and the control and management of the fire engines and apparatus which should then or thereafter be obtained. The persons appointed members of the department were required to be "freeholders or persons renting property to the value of one hundred dollars per annum," and it was made their duty to be present at all fires, "as well by night as by day, to manage, use and work the fire engines and other tools." This crude form of village authority was the crowning and closing work of the century.

In other respects the century's record may be briefly summarized. The Church of England (old St. George's)

ceased to exist during the war of the Revolution. Its place was supplied by the First Presbyterian church, founded informally in 1764; by Methodist Episcopal classes in 1786, and by the First Associate Reformed church in 1797. Printing was introduced by Lucius Carey (the *Newburgh Packet*) in 1795; Free Masonry came in in 1788, under the title of Steuben Lodge, No. 18; an Academical school in 1795; the Newburgh Post-office in 1796. The persons by whom the embryo city was thus advanced, as represented on the road lists of that year, constitute the following

Newburgh Directory for 1800.

Abercrombie, John	Aldridge, Daniel	Andrews, John
Albertson, Joseph	Alexander, James	Arnold, William
Albertson, Richard	Amerman, Derrick	Ayres, Andrew
Albertson, John	Anderson, John	Ayres, Ebenezer B.
Aldridge, James	Anderson, John, Jr.	
Bailey, Daniel	Belknap, Seth	Bradley, Anan
Barber, Joseph W.	Belknap, Samuel, Jr.	Brewster, Francis
Baird, James	Belknap, Sands	Brett, Ernah
Bate, James	Belknap, Chauncey	Brown, John
Beebe, Bezaleel, Capt.	Belknap, William	Brown, Francis
Belknap, Samuel	Birdsall, Daniel	Bullard, Nathan
Belknap, Alden	Birdsall, Charles	Burling, Walter
Belknap, Abel	Birdsall, Mrs. Elizabeth	Burling, Benjamin
Belknap, Isaac	Blake, Charles	Burling, David
Belknap, Thomas	Bloomer, James	Burns, James
Belknap, David	Bowman, Phineas	Burr, Samuel
Caldwell, Henry	Carscadden, John	Colter, James
Campbell, George	Case, Benjamin	Colter, John
Carter, Lewis	Case, Benjamin, Jr.	Condit, Cyrus
Carter, Jonathan	Clark, Samuel	Cooley, Jonathan
Carpenter, Jacob	Clark, Jacob	Cooper, Thomas
Carpenter, Leonard	Clark, William	Crawford, James
Carpenter, Joseph	Clinton, Charles	Crissey, Ebenezer
Carpenter, Henry	Coffin, Caleb	Curtis, Amos
Carscadden, Robert	Coleman, Silas	Currie, John
Carscadden, Thomas	Coleman, Meshah	
Darby, Benjamin	Denniston, Charles	Donnelly, Mrs. Flenor
Darby, Isaac	Denton, John	Downing, Samuel
Davis, Anthony	Dodge, Levi	Downs, John

DeGrove, Mrs. Adolph	Dodge, William P.	Downs, Edward
Demott, James	Dodge, John P.	DuBois, Nathaniel
Denniston, David	Dolsen, Edward	DuBois, David M.
Denniston, Alexander	Dolph, Robert R.	Dusinberry, Jarvis
Egbert, James	Ellet, Archibald	.....
Falls, Alexander	Finley, John	Fordice, William
Ferguson, James	Fisk, Jonathan	Foster, Elnathan
Ferris, Mr.	Foote, Justin	Freeman, Rev. Jonathan
Gardner, George	Gidney, Eleazer	Gourlay, Robert
Gardner, Thomas	Gillespie, John	Gregory, Samuel O.
Gardner, Benjamin	Goldsmith, James	Griswold, Chauncey
Gardiner, Robert	Gordon, George	Griswold, Edmund
Halstead, Stephen	Havens, Smith	Hoffman, John
Hamilton, James	Hawkins, Samuel	Holmes, William
Hannery, John	Hedges, Jonathan	Howell, Edward
Harris, John	Hedges, Phineas, M. D.	Howell, Benoni H.
Harris, Hugh	Herdman, John	Howell, Mrs. Esther
Hasbrouck, Isaac	Higby, Moses, M. D.	Hudson, Timothy, M.D.
Hasbrouck, Joseph	Holly, Ebenezer	Hudson, Richard
Hasbrouck, Daniel	Hobby, Drake	Hulet, Joseph
Hathaway, Josiah	Hoffman, Joseph	Hulet, Samuel
Ireland, Samuel	Jones, Robert W.	June, Phineas
Kelso, Thomas	Kerr, Rev. Robert	.....
Lawson, John D.	Ludlow, Mrs. Elizabeth	Lyon, Aaron
.....	Lyon, Benjamin	.....
Mandeville, John	Morrison, Mrs. Catharine	McCoun, Samuel
Monell, George	Murray, Alex.	McCutcheon, Robert
Monell, William	McAuley, John	McGahey, Owen
Marsh, Joshua	McClaughrey, Mrs. Agnes	McKune, Robert
Moore, James	McClaughrey, Alexander	McLean, John
Nestle, Michael	Nicholson, Samuel	Niven, Daniel
.....	Niven, Daniel, Jr.	.....
Pettingale, Joseph	Pierson, Caleb	Powell, Jacob
Phillips, James	Place, James	Powell, Thomas
Raymond, Francis	Renwick, James	Robinson, Cush
Reeve, Selah	Reynolds, David	Rogers, Jason
Reeve, Joseph	Richardson, John	Ross, William
Scott, William	Smith, Jacob	Spier, Hugh
Shaw, John	Smith, David	Schultz, Jacob
Smith, Albertson	Smith, Charles F.	Seymour, William
Smith, Benjamin	Sackett, Wm. W.	Sanders, John
Smith, William H.	Sleight, Solomon	Shaw, Robert

Telford, George	Tupper, Mrs. Nathl.	Trumper, John
Thorne, Isaac	Trumper, William	Trucker, John
Veltman, Henry	Van Wyck, Peter	
Waller, George	Wood, Alexander	Walsh, Hugh
Ward, Abraham	Wood, Cornelius	Wallace, ———
Wright, Samuel	Wood, Timothy	Winfield, Elias, M. D.
Wright, Robert	Wood, Timothy, Jr.	Williams, Edward
Weigand, Martin	Watts, Henry	Wilson, William
	Watts, Samuel	

The first work of the present century was the incorporation of the VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH, by an act of the legislature passed March 25th, 1800. This act defined the bounds of the village; authorized the election of trustees and other officers; provided that the trustees should have power to make, ordain and publish such by-laws, rules and regulations as should be deemed meet and proper, particularly in reference to public markets, streets, alleys, and highways; to abate slaughter-houses and nuisances generally; to determine the number of inns or taverns, and grant licenses to the same; to restrain the running at large of geese, cattle, hogs and other animals; to erect and regulate hay-scales, and to have general powers "relative to anything whatsoever" that should concern the "public and good government" of the village thereby created. On the first Tuesday in May, seven trustees, three assessors, three fire-wardens, a collector, and a treasurer, were elected, and the board of trustees organized under the presidency of John Anderson. This act was followed, in 1801, by an act incorporating the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike company, with a capital of \$125,000. Both were measures largely influencing the prosperity of the village; the former gave local government the latter, by opening a new route of travel to the west, brought a trade which in the main had previously reached the Hudson at New Windsor. Up to that time it may be said that all roads led to that place, and that from the west the roads to

Newburgh were more of the character of cross-roads. The Cohecton turnpike reversed the order, and gave to the western part of the county, and to Sullivan, a better and a shorter route of travel. The effect was magical; New Windsor, from a previously superior trade, was speedily shorn of its advantage; its houses became tenantless, and its merchants removed their stocks to the Newburgh market. Other roads followed—the Newburgh and New Windsor turnpike in 1808, connecting at New Windsor with turnpikes to Cornwall and Monroe; the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike in 1810, penetrating the heart of the present county of Sullivan, and the Newburgh and Plattekill turnpike in 1812, threading a rich agricultural district of southern Ulster.

The village sprang rapidly into rank. From 1776 to 1825, its population increased a fraction over one hundred annually, or about eleven hundred each decade; while its commerce had swept over the narrow belt of country of the pioneer era, and embraced a very considerable proportion of the district now included in the southern tier of counties. Turnpikes extended in connection to Canandaigua lake, and were traversed by stage coaches conveying passengers, and freight wagons laden with goods; a steamer on Cayuga lake extended the route to Ithaca, and subsequently to Geneva and Buffalo, from which point New York was reached (via Newburgh) in sixty-five hours—"the shortest and most expeditious route from the Hudson river to the western country."

The changes wrought under the growth of population in other parts of the state, and through modern facilities of communication, are too well known to require recapitulation. The map of the southern tier was rolled up and laid away for a quarter of a century on the night when, with beacons blazing on the headlands of the Hudson, the waters of Lake Erie were mingled with those of the Atlantic in the harbor of New York. From that

time the influence of internal improvements, like the approaching trenches of a besieging army, has been continually felt. The Hudson and Delaware canal, the Erie railroad, the whole net-work of iron rails that now bisect and intersect the district, bear with them the story of the past and the present. "What might have been," could the people of Newburgh have commanded the ancient order to continue, or the new modes of transit to pay them tribute, it is not wise to consider. At each stage of the combination against them, they have made bold struggles, and if the long lines of farmers' wagons, stored with butter and pork, which formed so leading a feature in the trade of the village in the early part of the century, have passed into the domain of history, the new elements in commerce and the new modes of transit have not been without their compensations. Compared with neighboring communities, the city has not only maintained its rank in population and wealth with the more favored, but has outstripped many upon which political connections have conferred presumed superior advantages.

The grading of streets, the supply of water, the introduction of gas, the development of the higher branches of mechanics, the introduction of telegraphs, railroads, steam printing presses and free schools, the improvement in the architecture of public and private buildings, have been the work of the past half century and more especially of the quarter of that period which closes with the centennial year of the Republic. One hundred and fifty-six years from the date of its planting, the settlement founded by the Palatines, maintained by the "Dutch and Irish new inhabitants," developed and made vigorous by men of all nations, creeds and tongues, entered upon the highest form of local government under an act of the legislature passed April 22d, 1865, incorporating and constituting THE CITY OF NEWBURGH.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

The earliest merchants of Newburgh were connected with either milling or freighting. It is of record in 1767, that "many people from the back part of the country" brought hither the produce of their farms "to send to New York," and that there were "at least three boats belonging to the place that constantly go from thence to New York and return again with goods, which creates a very considerable trade." The owners of these boats had small store-houses in which they kept goods of various kinds which they sold to their customers. This was also the case with the millers. The Dentons, "up at the brook," had a store in their mill; Jonathan Hasbrouck also had one, not at his mill, but in the old headquarters house. It is still known as the "store-room," and is situated immediately south of the hall on the west side. Denton and Hasbrouck had docks from which they shipped their flour, which was then the principal staple. "The first regular store in the village," is said to have been opened by Benjamin and Daniel Birdsall on Colden's dock, a locality now on the west line of Front street south of First. It was afterwards occupied by John Harris as a hat shop. George Gardner took the top of it off and moved it up to High street, where he made a residence of it for his father-in-law, William Lawrence. The basement (the original store) is still standing—a monument of the simplicity of the stores of a hundred years ago. The second regular store is claimed to have been opened immediately after the Revolution, by John McAuley in a building which stood on the west line of Front street—an army store-house subsequently known as DeWint's dock. It is also said that "Hugh Walsh and a Mr. Brown" were afterwards his associates in the business, and that Mr. Walsh became his successor. This tradition, in the absence of positive testimony, must be accepted, although there are records indicating that Mr. Walsh was the first owner and occu-

pant of the property in question, and that Mr. McAuley was his associate. However, this was the foundation of Walsh's dock and store. Mr. McAuley, in 1791, after an absence of a few years from the place, opened a store on the south-west corner of Water and Third street and continued there for thirty-five years. William Walsh was his successor, and erected the brick building now undergoing enlargement by Mr. George W. Townsend. John Shaw was Mr. Walsh's successor in his first place of business. His advertisement shows the goods then kept by "regular" stores; it reads as follows:

JOHN SHAW,
(*Lately from IRELAND.*)

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced store keeping in the house opposite to the *New Market*, formerly occupied by Mr. Walsh, where he has laid in a general assortment of the following GOODS, which he will sell by *Wholesale or Retail* on reasonable terms, for cash or merchantable produce, viz: Malaga, Sherry and Port Wines; Rum, Brandy and Gin; Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Pigtail and Paper Tobacco; Coffee; Iron and Steel; Cut and Wrought Nails; Window Glass and Putty; Linseed Oil and Colours; Hams and Pickled Pork; a neat assortment of *Hardware, Delft and Glasses*. A parcel of excellent *Coarse and Fine Linens*, purchased for cash in Ireland at the best markets. Muslins and Calicoes; Plain and printed Handkerchiefs; Nankeens; Bandanas and Humhums; Cassimere and Vest Patterns; Buttons, Silk and Twist; Tapes, Needles, Pins and Thread; with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Newburgh, May 7. '99.

The principal merchants in addition to Hugh Walsh and John McAuley, prior to and including the year 1800, were William Seymour, Leonard Carpenter, John Anderson, Cooper & Son, George Gardner, James Hamilton, James Burns, Robert Gourlay, Robert Gardiner, George Monell, Robert W. Jones, Denniston & Abercrombie, Wm. W. Sackett, Alexander Falls, John Shaw, and John Brown. Mr. Seymour's store was on the north-east corner of Water and Fourth streets. John

Anderson, Jr., was his successor in 1804. John Anderson, Sr., occupied a small store on the south side of Third street, about seventy-five feet from Water street, where his dock was located. Robert Ludlow, the father of the late Mrs. Thomas Powell, bought the corner above him and built a store which Alexander Falls and Jonathan Hedges subsequently hired for a short time. Robert W. Jones succeeded them, and gave place to Jacob and Thomas Powell. The latter gentlemen came here in 1799, and soon after commenced business in connection with Benjamin Case, Jr., (Thomas Powell's brother-in-law), who announced (1802) that in his absence as master of the sloop *Montgomery*, strict attention would "be paid to the store and dock, by J. & T. Powell." The Powells continued in business on the south-east corner of Water and Third street until 1814, when they sold to Selah Reeve and William H. Falls. James Hamilton's store stood on the site now occupied by the Quassaick National Bank. Robert Cooper & Son were the successors of Leonard Carpenter in a building just south of Carpenter street, and James Burns had his store where the Colonnade Row now stands—the dock and storehouse of Jacob and Leonard Carpenter being immediately in the rear.

There are a few landmarks from which the locations of most of the stores can be very nearly accurately ascertained. Of these marks one was the Newburgh coffee-house of Robert Gardiner, and the other the printing office of David Denniston. The latter stood on lot No. 5 of the Township of Washington, and its north line was just fifty feet south of Third street (east side of Water). Robert Gardiner's store was on the south-west corner of Water and Fourth streets, where he commenced business about 1795. He had previously been employed as a clerk by William Seymour, John McAuley, and John Anderson. His business was a singular combination of dry goods, groceries, liquors, notions, etc., in one depart-

ment, and in the other a coffee-house in which the retail sale of malt liquors was first introduced. His place of business is described, in 1800, as "an elegant well built three-story house, and another adjoining it, known by the name of the coffee-room and the coffee-house, with a commodious kitchen round the corner, a good well of water with a pump before the front door, situated on the corner of Water street and Fourth street, opposite to the public ferry." It became a place as well known as the office of Denniston's newspaper, and quite a number of merchants gave their locations as so far from, or opposite to—as the case might be—one or the other.

George Gardner, while he had a store-house on his dock at the foot of First street, kept his regular store in Colden street, on the west side, a short distance south of First street. He was in business for at least thirty years prior to his death in 1822. Jason Rogers had his store in Water street, "between the coffee-house and Howell's tavern,"—Wallace & Moore occupied it in 1800. Denniston & Abercrombie were located "opposite to David Denniston's printing office, next door to Alexander Falls." The firm dissolved in 1800, and Abercrombie took the store of Leonard Carpenter, then recently occupied by Robert Cooper & Son. John Gaynor, from New Windsor, opened in 1800 "a store in the late Henry Watts' new house, Water street, opposite 'Squire Gardner's dock.'" He refused to give credit to his customers, and did not continue in business any considerable time.

One of the most noted stores of the period immediately preceding the close of the century, was that of John Brown, an Irish refugee of the rebellion of 1798, who located, on his arrival in America, in a building which had been kept as a tavern by Edward Howell (previous to the removal of the latter to the present site of the Orange Hotel), where he opened what he called an "Universal Store," and such it was for many years—

a curious repository indeed, where might be found almost any article, from a mouse-trap to the finest dress goods. His sons, John and James S. Brown, were his successors, and the store which he erected is now occupied by Charles J. Lawson. His first advertisement reads:

Universal Store,

In the house formerly occupied by Edward Howell, Water street, Newburgh.

JOHN BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just received (in addition to his former assortment) a neat and fashionable variety of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season; among which are a beautiful assortment of tamboured, laped, Japaned and plain Book and Jaconet Muslins, &c., with a general collection of *Hardware, Jewellery, Ironmongery, Nails, and Hollow Ware; Looking Glasses, Window Glass, Paints, and Oils; China, Glass, Delft, Bristol and Stone Ware:* Bibles, School Books, Novels, Plays and Histories; Doctor Owen's *Prophetical Sermon*; likewise a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

Wines, Cherry Brandy, Gin and Spirits; a quantity of excellent Corn; a few barrels of Shad, warranted well cured; with a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. To prevent trouble no *second price* will be asked. Brown returns his sincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has received since his commencement in business; as his goods are purchased for ready money, he is determined to sell at a very small profit for cash or merchantable country produce.

July 16, '99.

N. B. Account Books ruled or plain, bound in any pattern or size, on the shortest notice—old books carefully rebound.

There were a few merchants whose business was of a more specific character. George Gordon, Ebenezer B. Ayres, and Joseph Reeve, were dealers in clocks, watches, etc.; Selah Reeve had a crockery store "in Mrs. Howell's house, next to David Denniston's," (a building which occupied the site of John Lawson & Son's store); John D. Lawson kept "soal and upper

leather, boot legs and calf skins, saddles, bridles and harness" in a store described as next door to the coffee-house, being a building "twenty-eight feet front, two stories high, four rooms with fire-places, three bedrooms, a large kitchen with an oven, a cellar, and cistern for rain-water;" and Davis & Hedges (1797) had a drug store in the building afterwards occupied by Jonathan Carter. They subsequently (1799) removed to Colden street. Some of these branches will be noticed in another connection.

It has already been remarked that a very considerable number of the old merchants were connected with the

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

This is especially true of Hugh Walsh, John Anderson and John Anderson, Jr., Benjamin Case, Jr., Jacob and Thomas Powell, Jacob and Leonard Carpenter, and George Gardner. The trade was conducted by sloops prior to 1830, when the first steamer, the *Baltimore*, was purchased by Christopher Reeve. Advertisements for 1798 state that Caleb Coffin, master, "will continue to sail Capt. George Gardner's sloop." How long Capt. Gardner had been in the business does not appear. The same year John Anderson, master, sailed the sloop *Eliza*, which vessel had "large accommodations for passengers;" and Derick Amerman, master, sailed Hugh Walsh's sloop, the *Ceres*, which only had "very good accommodations for passengers." In 1799 the same sloops were continued, with the addition of the *Favorite*, Alexander Falls and Jonathan Hedges owners, and Benj. Case, Jr., master, who announced that they had "taken the large and commodious store and dock, the property of Mrs. Ludlow." This store and dock was on the south-east corner of Water and Third street, and was afterwards known as Powell's dock and Reeve's dock. Hugh Walsh was the founder of the store and business known for many years as

Crawford's; and Jacob and Leonard Carpenter were the first occupants of the property now embraced in the establishment of Homer Ramsdell & Co. In 1800 George Gardner sailed the sloop *Senator Burr*, Edward Griswold, master; and the sloop *Vice President*, Smith Havens, master; Caleb Coffin sailed from "Leonard Carpenter's wharf, below James Burns' store," the sloop *Belvidere*, and Leonard Carpenter paid attention to the business at the store and dock; Benj. Case, Jr., continued the *Favorite*, and Alexander Falls attended the store and dock; John Anderson continued the sloop *Eliza*; Hugh Walsh and Benjamin Sears sailed the *Ceres*, Samuel Hawkins, master; and Derick Amerman sailed the *Washington*—the whole constituting a fleet of seven sloops. The form of announcement of the sloop lines appears from the following advertisement:

FOR NEW YORK.
THE NEW SLOOP
MONTGOMERY,

Benjamin Case, Jun., Master,

WILL sail from Powell's dock, on the following
Saturdays, wind and weather permitting, viz :

Saturday, March, 20	Saturday, August, 7, 21
April, 3, 17	September, 4, 18
May, 1, 15, 29	October 2, 16, 30
June 12, 26	November 13, 27
July 10, 24	December 11, 25

The subscriber is thankful for past favors from
the public, and will endeavor to give general
satisfaction.

Strict attention will be paid to the store
and dock, in the absence of the subscriber, by
J. & T. Powell.

BENJAMIN CASE, Jun.
Newburgh, February 17, 1802.

The *Baltimore*, the first steamer in the trade, was followed by the *William Young*, the *Legislator*, the *Providence*, the *Washington*, the *James Madison*, the *Highlander*, and the *Thomas Powell*; all were subsequently succeeded by barges, while the several and at times numerous firms of the past are now consolidated in the single establishment of Homer Ramsdell & Co., whose carrying trade

exceeds that of any other period, although essentially changed in the elements of which it is composed.

The sloops ran in connection with the

STAGE LINES,

and announced the fact as "Tuesday and Friday's Stage," or other days as the case might be. One of the earliest of the stage lines was called the "Newburgh and Goshen Mercury," and ran between Newburgh and Goshen by the route of Montgomery, leaving Newburgh on Monday and Thursday, and returning on Tuesday and Friday. Fourteen pounds of baggage was allowed free, and all above that weight "in proportion to the weight of the passenger at 140 pounds." A passenger weighing over 140 was required to pay extra. The contrast with the present modes of conveyance, and the time required, will suggest itself. Now one may visit the most distant point in the county and return in the course of ten hours.

HOTELS

were of course as necessary an evil a hundred years ago as now, and they were neither few nor far between. The most noted in the village, prior to, during and for some years after the Revolution, was one kept by Martin Weigand, who had, in 1767, the only one in the place, and paid therefor "three pounds for the excise, whereas all the retailers together in the place when they were permitted did not pay more than two pounds." Joseph Albertson was Weigand's contemporary, and is said to have "kept a very good and orderly house," a character which even Weigand's lost during the Revolution, when it is described as being "filled with soldiers, with drunkenness, despair and blasphemy." During the war Adolph DeGrove built a hotel on the south-west corner of Water and Third streets, the first "under the hill." Benj. Case subsequently built one on the south-east corner of Water and Fourth; and Edward Howell on Water street near

Second. The latter gave up his place to stores, and put up a hotel where the Orange Hotel now stands—a frame building two stories high. At a later period the Mansion House was made out of Hugh Walsh's store on the opposite side of the street, and ran until 1832 or '33. In the meantime Howell's tavern gave place to the Orange Hotel, and the United States Hotel followed in 1833. A famous old tavern was kept for many years by Thomas Gardner on Colden street—called the "Stone Tavern"—another on the north end of Smith street, kept by Francis Brewster; another on South street, near Grand, called the Blue-Bell Tavern; and another on the northwest corner of Western Avenue and Colden streets; the dates of their establishment, or that of the Clinton Hotel in Colden street, is not definitely known. The "Stone Tavern," by the way, was the birth-place of General Gardner of Port Hudson fame.

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURING.

The first carpenter, the first blacksmith, the first weaver, and the first stocking-maker, came to Newburgh with the Palatine immigrants of 1709. Their successors and those who were engaged in other mechanical pursuits prior to about the commencement of the present century, have no other than traditionary record. Beyond that of carpenters, blacksmiths, and a few other trades, however, the number of mechanics was limited. As already stated, Great Britain would not permit the colonists to engage in manufacturing to any extent; whatever the settlers required they were obliged to import or supply by domestic substitutes. The wives and daughters spun the yarn and the flax, wove and colored the cloth and made the clothing; the leach-tub was more familiar in the door-yard than the rose bush, and, with the refuse fats of the tables, furnished the soaps; candles were also the product of the household. Shoes were wrought by shoemakers who visited the

houses of their customers. The farmer made his own sleds and carts, and in most cases was the architect and the builder of his own dwelling and outhouses. Passing this era and considering that by which it was succeeded, we have, since 1795, an approximately correct record of the introduction of mechanical industries.*

John Harris had the first shop for the manufacture and sale of hats. He rented the old Birdsall house (adjoining the whaling company's storehouse on the north) in 1795; his shop was in the basement on the east side, which then fronted the thoroughfare leading to the dock. Jonathan Butler was the next, in 1801. Harris sold his business (1810) to Minard Harris and David Sands, who continued it for several years. It then passed to David Sands, who may be claimed as the founder of the more modern order of hat stores; in 1830 he was selling "Symm's splendid satin beaver hats for five dollars, and a beautiful hat at four dollars." David M. H. Sands continued the business of his father for some years. While hat stores are now abundant, but one practical hatter remains.

Shoemaking passed from Richard Rikeman and Jos. Albertson, in the days of the Revolution, to Welch & Pierson (Henry Welch and Caleb Pierson) in 1768. Their shop is described as being "in the shop formerly occupied by Phineas June, a few doors from the Newburgh Coffee-house and nearly opposite B. Case's tavern," and was the first in which shoes were kept for sale. Joseph Norman and James Curry commenced in 1803. The former made a specialty of ladies' shoes, which he supplied "by the dozen at New York prices," but the business of the place was so light that his shop was not kept open in the winter. Saml. O. Gregory was in the business soon after, and Samuel McCartney, George Mecklem, Miles Warren, and Thomas Bartlett, were

* It is not designed to embrace the names of all persons who have been engaged in mechanical or other business; such a record would be impossible.

subsequently among the principal makers and dealers; the latter gentlemen since 1832.

The first tailor is said to have been a Mr. Cooper. He came from New York at the close of the war, and took up his residence in High street. The more modern order of tailors came in with Marsh & Ferris, about 1798; their shop was "in the house occupied as a printing office." Daniel Niven, Jr., came next (1799), and located "in the shop of Mr. Edmond Griswold, block-maker, in Water street;" the shop of Caleb Merrit now occupies its site. James B. Reynolds, David Wright, Edmund Sanxay, Isaac Egbert, and Reuben S. Close, were in the business soon after the commencement of the century, and after trying it alone, united in partnership in 1811, under the title of Reynolds, Wright & Co. They afterwards dissolved and went their several ways. Edmund Sanxay subsequently (1832) established himself in the store now kept by his grandson, W. B. Sanxay, where he carried on tailoring and sold groceries and liquors. William Hoyle was in business in 1830, and was succeeded by his son, Mark C. Hoyle. William Sterling started as a dealer in second-hand clothing, and was the founder of the establishment of A. & R. Sterling. Ready-made clothing was brought in by Levi Hart in 1832.

Watches and clocks came in 1800, when George Gordon, who subscribed himself "from Ireland," commenced watch making "in the house of Wallace & Moore, three doors south of the coffee-house." He subsequently removed to the south-west corner of Water and Second streets, where he remained for a quarter of a century. Ebenezer B. Ayres also commenced the business in 1800, "in the house lately occupied by David Denniston." Joseph Reeve commenced in 1804, and after continuing for a short time took up the manufacture of whalebone whips in connection with it; he also sold military goods and groceries. His son, Chas. Reeve, was his successor;

he removed the business to "his new store, 55 Water street, next door south of Brown's hardware store," in 1832, where he continued until his death. Henry B. Myers (father of the distinguished chief of the Signal Bureau at Washington,) was in business in 1820; his shop was on the north-west corner of Water and Second streets.* His successor was Benoni H. Howell, and Nelson Haight succeeded Mr. Howell. Tobias D. Lander was in trade here in 1826; in 1835 he occupied part of what is now 74 Water street.

Hugh Spier was the first cabinet-maker (1798) and also the first undertaker; he was in business in 1801, on the north-west corner of Smith and Second streets, "at the sign of the cradle and coffin." William Scott and Thos. A. Powell were next; the business of the latter has come down to the present generation, and is now conducted by his son, Joseph W. Powell.

Henry W. Crissey was a "Fancy and Windsor chair maker," in Second street, "two doors west of Hoffman & Roe's drug store," in 1809. His business was of course without comparison with that now conducted by D. N. Selleg.

Selah Reeve started in business life in 1799 as a manufacturer of earthen wares, on the east side of Smith street near South, and subsequently continued it, under the firm of Reeve & Burling, for a quarter of a century. He established a crockery store in Water street in 1803; the latter business came down by regular succession to James E. Horton.

John Patterson was the first tin-plate worker and copper-smith in 1797. The copper-smithing branch of the trade was for many years a principal item, as it embraced the manufacture and repair of the vessels and apparatus in use in distilleries in the district. Pell & Wood, David Phillips, and Phillips & Lomas were the next.

* Col. Myers lived on the corner of Grand and Second streets, where his son was born. The house gave place to Doct. Cullbert's residence.

Robert Ferguson commenced the stone-cutting business on Renwick's dock in 1798, and John Currie in 1802; and furnished the grave-stones for their contemporaries. Mr. Currie's place of business was on Second street, (south-west corner of Smith), opposite Hugh Spier's cabinet shop. Coffins could be had on one side of the street and grave-stones on the other. He afterwards moved to Gardner's dock. Thornton M. Niven and Peter Kay were in the same business in later years. Mr. Ferguson, by the way, did not rely entirely upon stone-cutting; at his place he also kept a grocery, and sandwiched liquors, sugars, teas, etc., with his marbles. But such was the fashion of the times; the sale of liquors was then a part of almost all avocations, and their consumption was fashionable in all circles.

The baking business, it is said, runs back to Mrs. DeGrove, in 1791, and that John and Joseph Hoffman were her successors. However this may be, the fact is established by advertisement record that they opened a shop in Mrs. DeGrove's building in 1799, and announced that they had "commenced the baking business." Their precise location is now occupied by Hayt's store; they sold nuts, fruits and confections in connection with cake and bread. In 1804 the partnership was dissolved, and Joseph started on his own account, announcing that he had "removed from the house owned by Mrs. DeGrove, where he formerly lived, to the corner of Water and Second streets, two doors south of John Brown's store," where the public could be "supplied with anything in the baking line." He added to his business (under the firm of Hoffman & Roe) drugs and medicines, but soon abandoned it, and remained a baker and grocer until his death. During the later years of his life his son-in-law, Paddock Chapman, was his associate. After Mr. Hoffman's death, Mr. Chapman continued the business in company with his son, J. H. H. Chapman, who subsequently became the successor of the firm of P. Chapman

& Son. Mr. Bryam was the successor of John Hoffman at his old stand. John Van Nort was the next baker.

Peter Bannen had a shop for the manufacture of soap and candles, "in the north part of Water street," in 1804; but it is said that an earlier one was founded by Abel Belknap near or on the corner of what is now Water and First streets. Mr. Belknap's successors, on his death in 1804, were his sons Abel and Moses H., who continued the business until 1855, when, on the death of the latter (his brother Abel having died the previous year), the property passed to his heirs. It is now conducted by his grandson, Moses C. Belknap, in partnership with Mr. McCann. Robert and John McCutcheon engaged in the business on Colden street, and James McConkey on Western Avenue, some years after the Belknaps. The business of the former descended to Hugh McCutcheon, and that of Mr. McConkey was purchased by John McCutcheon and continued until his death.

The manufacture of tobacco was commenced by Matthew DuBois in May, 1799, "in Smith street, next door south of Mr. Brewster's tavern;"* and in July of the same year by Jonathan Carter in Water street, "next door to the Hoffmans." It has been claimed that he was there at an earlier period, but without warrant, as Davis & Hedges occupied the store before his time. Mr. Carter's advertisement reads:

Tobacco Manufactory.

JONATHAN CARTER respectfully informs the public in general, that he has commenced the manufactory of Tobacco, in the town of Newburgh, in the house formerly occupied by Davis & Hedges, and next door to Hoffman's, where those gentlemen that please to favor him with their custom may be assured of having the best kind and as cheap as in New York. Orders in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant, J. CARTER.
Newburgh, July 2, 1799

* The north end of Smith street was quite a business place at this time. It had a tavern, a pottery, a tobacconist, and a wagon-wright.

Mr. Carter's business has had regular succession on the original site—William M. Wiley, Enoch Carter, Carter & McCann, Alexander McCann, and the present occupant, John W. McCullough.

John Cooper was the first brewer of ales. He commenced the business in 1804, in "Water street near Lawson & Donnelly's tan-yard." James Dunlap was the next; he erected the malt-house on Liberty street, corner of Washington. James Law was the associate of Mr. Dunlap for some time prior to 1816, and became his successor during that year. James Beveridge was Mr. Law's associate in 1822. John Beveridge and John Forsyth were added to the firm in 1825, under the firm-name of Law, Beveridge & Co. On the death of Mr. Law the business was continued by his surviving partners and E. Ward Farrington, under the title of J. Beveridge & Co. Robert A. Forsyth, Thomas Beveridge and Jonas Williams succeeded the old firm; the business is now conducted by the two last named gentlemen. The malt-house at the foot of Clinton street was occupied by Ledyard & DuBois in 1822, and constituted one of the three breweries of that time. John Howard started a brewery in the old whaling store-house about 1860. He made a small fortune during the war of the rebellion, and abandoned the trade and returned to England. Others have been in the business, but without success.

James Renwick erected a distillery on the dock to which he gave his name (now Bigler's), sometime about 1790, and run it for several years. He laid out streets and founded a church from his profits. At Balmville the Butterworths subsequently had a distillery, and also made money by it.

Benjamin Roe was the first saddle and harness maker; he had his shop in the old Colden house at the head of the gore. William P. Dodge (1799) was the first who appeared by advertisement. Henry Tudor was his successor in 1802. Tudor claimed to be a descendant of the

Tudors of England. By marrying the daughter of Benj. Smith he obtained title to a considerable portion of the old village, but nevertheless died poor. John D. Lawson was the contemporary of Dodge and Tudor; Robert Lawson, (1810), Benj. F. Buckingham, Lewis Jennings and John R. Wiltsie brought the trade down to the present generation. Mr. Wiltsie, it may be remarked, after a successful career in the trade, changed his vocation to that of banker and broker, which business he now conducts in company with his son—the first and only establishment of the kind in the city.

The first tanner was Phineas Howell; the first currier Peter Donnelly. The former had his shop on the north-west corner of Smith and Third streets. Prior to 1800 Levi Dodge had a tannery in North-Water street. In 1804 John D. Lawson and James Donnelly conducted (in partnership) the business of tanners and curriers at the yard subsequently owned by David H. Barclay. The partnership was dissolved soon after, and Mr. Donnelly established a new yard; William Mathewson was his associate in 1811, and James Wood in 1816. The latter sold to Jonathan Faulkner in 1820; Donnelly & Faulkner sold to Samuel J. Farnum and George Southwick about 1829; Southwick sold his half to Lewis Jennings in 1832. Mr. Jennings subsequently purchased Mr. Farnum's interest, and at a later period had Mr. McKinstry for his associate. The old buildings were torn down and the yard permanently discontinued in 1876. The original Lawson & Donnelly yard was purchased by Saml. G. Sneden and David H. Barclay in the spring of 1824, and continued as a morocco factory. Mr. Sneden died in 1836, and Mr. Barclay sold to James Dickey in 1870. Their predecessors in the trade were Enos Randol and Josiah Brackett, in 1816.

Very few of the ancient houses of Newburgh were painted; that luxury could not be afforded by the inhabitants generally, nor was it the fashion of the times.

What painting was done was usually performed by carpenters, who also made the doors and sash and "set the glass." Painting and glazing, as a distinct branch of mechanical industry, was first conducted (1804) by Sylvester Roe, who in 1810, in company with Thos. Phillips, under the firm-name of Roe & Phillips, opened a store "on the corner of Second street, opposite to the ferry," where they carried on "the painting business in all its various branches," and kept for sale Rensselaer and Bristol Glass, and also oils and paints. Their old store is still standing on the corner, but is no longer "opposite to the ferry" in the sense that it was then. Phillips & Seymour were their successors in 1816, and subsequently John D. Phillips; the shop of the latter was back on the river bank immediately adjoining the United States hotel, where it stood until about 1840, when it was eclipsed by the log cabin which was erected by the whig party. Phillips & Farrington were the successors, in 1816, of Thomas Allen, who commenced business some years previously. Farrington & Lander (Daniel Farrington and Benjamin Lander) were their successors and the contemporaries of John D. Phillips; their store and shop in 1830 was on the site of the present No. 10 Water street. Daniel Farrington continued the business after the death of Mr. Lander in 1839, and Ezra and Daniel Farrington, Jr., after the death of their father until 1875. Around these pioneer shops others sprang up, of which that of James S. Young was the first. George Clark was associated with him in 1841, under the title of Young & Clark. Mr. Clark withdrew and went to New York, and Mr. Young was succeeded by Orange Webster. Adam Lilburn, who learned the trade with J. D. Phillips, was contemporary with Young & Clark. He sold to E. T. Comstock, who subsequently had Levi L. Livingston for his associate. Meanwhile C. M. Leonard and Ed. Post started a shop adjoining Comstock & Livingston, on Front street. Peter Ward bought Mr. Post's

interest in 1860, and established the firm of Ward & Leonard, now Ward & Logan.

William Bloomer, at Balmville, was perhaps the first wagon-wright; but the more modern order came in with Samuel Downing, whose shop was in Liberty street (old town). He sold to Jennings & Arcularius in 1810, and devoted his attention entirely to the nursery business, which he had previously established. Lewis DuBois commenced in 1824. James W. Powell, Benj. B. Gardner, and Selah T. McCollum were of later periods, and were succeeded by Atkinson & DeGroff. Lewis J. Bazoni, representing the advanced processes of production, entered the business in 1850, in association with J. DeForest and A. W. LaTour, whose separate branches he purchased in 1856. Since that time his payments for labor have reached \$17,000 per annum.

The manufacture of iron and brass, which of late years has constituted an important element in the mechanical industries of the city, had its beginning about the year 1821, when Mr. Henry B. Carpenter erected a building for foundry purposes in Front street, south of the United States hotel, and entitled his concern "The Newburgh Iron and Brass Foundry." In 1832 he removed from this building to one which he erected on the north-east corner of Western Avenue and Grand street, and which now constitutes the southern portion of the establishment of Whitehill, Smith & Co. After being here a short time Mr. Carpenter died, and the property passed to John W. Wells, one of his heirs. The business was continued by Mr. Wells until 1834, when John H. Corwin became associated in its management. The firm remained for four years under the title of Wells & Corwin, when Mr. Wells withdrew. Mr. Corwin continued the business with different associates—Mr. Halsey, Mr. A. R. Wood and others—until 1864, when his sons, Isaac and Edward, in association with Saml. Stanton, under the title of Corwin, Stanton & Co., purchased it.

Whitehill, Smith & Co. are now the proprietors. The first steam boiler-works were by Alex. Cauldwell.

In 1843, Stanton, Clark & Co. (Isaac Stanton, E. H. Clark, Nicholas Wilson and James Robinson), erected a foundry and machine shop of brick, 30x80 feet, at the foot of South street on Front, to which the title of "Highland Furnace" was given. Saml. G. Kimball bought an interest in the works in 1846. The business was continued by the firm for eight years, when, on the expiration of the lease to them (April 1, 1851), from J. Beveridge & Co., the latter firm leased the property to Samuel A. Walsh & Co. Mr. Walsh sold to George A. Elliott, who sold to Homer Ramsdell, by whom the business was transferred to the Washington Iron-works. In 1862, James H. Mallory and Isaac Stanton leased the property, but continued business for only a year or two. The works were quite extensive at one time; they are now occupied for the manufacture of paints.

Wright, Mallory & Smith established in 1852, on the corner of Water and Washington street, the "Washington Iron-works." Their successors were Mallory, Raines & Co., until 1860, when the property passed into the hands of an incorporated company—Homer Ramsdell, president; George M. Clapp, secretary and treasurer. The property of the company, in 1865, covered an area of about twenty acres with nearly twelve hundred feet of water-front, and included the manufacture of engines, boilers, car-wheels, etc. An approximate idea of the extent of its business may be obtained from the fact that its pay-roll reached \$60,000 a month, or \$700,000 a year. A company of which Mr. Clapp was president, succeeded the one which was organized in 1860, and occupied the property (in part) under lease from Mr. Ramsdell; the boiler shop was leased by Alex. Cauldwell. This company failed, and the property was sold to the Messrs. Carson, who soon returned it to Mr. Ramsdell. The boiler shop was burned in 1871, and also the build-

ing adjoining on the north, which had been leased to Mr. J. Severance for the manufacture of paper-making machinery. The foundry and machine shop were leased to Wm. Wright & Co., in 1870.

A smaller but more peculiarly successful foundry than any of its contemporaries, was established by Clark & Kimball, on Washington street in 1851, the firm being composed of E. H. Clark and Sam'l G. Kimball of the original Highland Furnace. Mr. Clark withdrew in 1874, leaving his associate sole proprietor. The Spier & Wilson foundry has been in existence for many years on Western Avenue. Its business has been confined to stove and other light castings.

Brush making was first conducted by Daniel Berrian, but the date is not of record. Richard P. Phillips (1831) was the next; he manufactured "brushes of every description" and had them for sale; his establishment was called the "Newburgh Brush Manufactory." Donald McIntosh entered into the business on Colden street in 1842, and remained a few years. S. H. Tift came from Waterford in 1846, and in 1849 took Wm. McCord (who had learned the trade with McIntosh) in partnership with him. James and Wm. McCord were the successors of this firm in 1852, and after continuing thirteen years in Front street, built their present factory on Lander street.

The business of manufacturing fancy and family soaps was introduced in 1852, by Henry B. Ames, who occupied a small basement in Front street and made half a million pounds annually. In 1853, Mr. Jesse Oakley became associated with him, and the concern was removed to Ann street. It was soon found necessary to use more room, and the firm purchased a site on Washington street and erected what now constitutes a part of the main building. Mr. Oakley became sole proprietor in 1855; but more recently has had for his associates John A. and E. B. Oakley.

The manufacture of cotton goods was introduced in the early part of the year 1844, when a stock company was formed for the purpose of erecting buildings and procuring machinery. The corporation was formally organized on the 5th of June—Hiram Bennett, president; Homer Ramsdell, vice president; Daniel Farrington, treasurer, and Uriah Lockwood, secretary. The works (the Newburgh Steam Mills) were completed and the manufacture of cotton commenced in 1845. The establishment, in 1859, was running 17,000 spindles, producing 110,000 yards of muslin weekly. The average since that time has been materially increased. A majority of the stock is now held by Thomas Garner.

While so much that relates to the mechanical industries of the city has been preserved, the names of the carpenters and masons who built its ancient houses, and stores, and churches, have very imperfect record. The more modern carpenters were John Forsyth, Oscar Marsh, William Marsh, and Thomas Shaw, prior to 1824. Sylvanus Loud, Aaron Dezendorf, William Hilton, and Andrew Little, represent later periods. Henry Veltman and Nathl. Gerard were the masons of 1824; the latter had succession in his son, Franklin Gerard, who was associated with Samuel Halsey in 1835, and remained in the trade until 1875. John Little and John Hilton date from about 1835. The business of which Thomas Shaw was the founder in 1824, and which has been conducted in association with his sons, George W. and Charles B. Shaw, since 1850, was established in a small shop on Carpenter's dock. At a later period the red store-house was taken, and was removed with that building to a site on South-Water street, north of the iron-works. The building was burned in the fire of December, 1865, following which the structure now occupied by the firm was erected. The manufacture of sash, doors, moldings, church furniture, etc., and also ship-joinery, have been added to the original business.

Ship building was one of the earliest pursuits carried on to any considerable extent. George Gardner had a ship-yard just north of First street, and built there the three sloops which he sailed. Jason Rogers was a ship-builder as well as a store-keeper; his yard was between Fourth and Fifth streets. William Seymour afterwards owned the yard and built a ship there called the Robert Burns, and also other vessels. Richard Hill had a ship-yard where the Jarvis building now stands. As mercantile business increased the yards were crowded out and only one remained, situated near the foot of Washington street. The next site selected was on the Renwick dock, at the foot of South-William street, where Aaron Norris carried on the business for several years and gave the name of "the ship-yard" to the locality. Walter Burling, Daniel Bailey, William Holmes, and Samuel Wright, were among the earliest ship-carpenters. Mr. Wright was the father of the late William B. Wright of the court of appeals.

Robert Boyd was the first gunsmith in this section of country; he started his shop in 1775, just south of Quassaick creek, and made guns for the army of the Revolution. In later years John Dotzert, Alexander Wright and Robert Sterling were in the business. The Dotzert shop is continued by the sons of its founder. As gunpowder goes with guns, it may be added that Asa Taylor was the founder of the works subsequently developed by Daniel Rogers.

DOCTORS AND LAWYERS.

Professional men were not abundant, in the early days of the city's history. Ministers of the Gospel were, in most cases, the physicians of their parishes. Rev. Hezekiah Watkins (1747) and Rev. John Sayer (1769) were of this class. The latter is said to have been a skillful physician and an ardent king's man, and having been arrested for the latter, saved himself from imprisonment by the for-

mer. The regular physicians of 1776 were Isaac Brown, Robert Morrison, and Moses Higby. The latter was a decided character, and served the people long and faithfully. It was he that administered the emetic to Daniel Taylor, the so-called spy, and thus obtained the silver bullet which he had swallowed. It was a mean thing to do, as from the contents of the bullet Taylor lost his life from the limb of an apple tree, in defiance of all the articles of war. Jonathan and Phineas Hedges and Elias Winfield were somewhat prominent as early as 1795; Baltus L. Van Kleck came in about the commencement of the present century, and Doct. Gidney soon after. The latter built the Quassaick Bank building and lived there. He had the first grate and anthracite coal fire that was lighted in Newburgh, and it is said the first piano. Chichester Brown, James M. Gardiner, and Isaac Garrison were physicians of a later school and leaders in the profession; they had contemporaries of course, and successors—of the latter many may be wiser men.

Lawyers were a luxury and not a drug in the market in olden times. If the early villagers wanted law, they went to Vincent Matthews or George Clinton in New Windsor. The first located lawyer was Phineas Bowman, a Massachusetts Yankee, who served faithfully in the army of the Revolution and after the peace remained here. Thomas Cooper, Solomon Sleight, and Jonathan Fisk were his contemporaries, the latter his especial competitor. Both held representative positions, the former in the legislature and the latter in congress. Benj. Smith, Jr., Jonas Story, Charles Baker, Benj. Anderson, William Ross, Walter Case, Jonathan Cooley, Samuel R. Betts, Aaron Belknap, David W. Bate, Samuel W. Eager, Peter F. Hunn, Thomas McKissock, John W. Brown, Theodore Fisk, B. H. Mace, James G. Clinton, Wm. C. Hasbrouck, A. C. Mulliner, John J. Monell, and Nathan Reeve came in succession from 1793 to 1840. The public recollection of many of them is yet green,

while that of others has gone down with the generations in which they lived, or is preserved only through the medium of some confused traditionary story of their methods of practice at the bar, their prowess in the field of politics, or their wit in social circles. With the exception of Walter Case and John W. Brown, none of them are now represented in the profession by their descendants.

PRINTING.

The first newspaper was (as already stated) the *Newburgh Packet*; it was printed by Lucius Carey, in 1705. David Denniston purchased it and changed its name to *The Mirror*. Philip Van Horne was its printer in 1707, and Joseph W. Barber, in 1709. The *Rights of Man* was started in the fall of 1700, by Dr. Elias Winfield, for whom it was printed by Benoni H. Howell. Dennis Coles, Robert Hinchman and Thomas Wilson continued it until 1805. The *Mirror* was purchased by Dennis Coles and its name changed to the *Recorder of the Times* in 1803. Ward M. Gazlay purchased in 1806, and changed the title to the *Political Index*; Chas. U. Cushman purchased in 1829, and changed the title to the *Newburgh Telegraph*. The *Orange County Patriot and Spirit of Seventy-six* was printed by Lewis & Crowell in 1811, but did not last long. The *Newburgh Gazette* was established by John D. Spalding in 1822; was continued by Parmenter & Spalding, John W. Kuevels and others until 1861, when it was merged in the *Telegraph*. The *Newburgh Journal* was founded by Mr. Spalding in 1833 or '34. The first daily newspaper—the *Daily News*—was printed by E. W. Gray of the *Gazette*, in the fall of 1856; it took the name of the *Newburgh Daily Telegraph* in 1861. The *Newburgh Daily Journal* was founded by C. B. Martin in 1863. There have been other papers for short periods. The first steam printing press was introduced in the office of the *Telegraph* in 1853. The loca-

tion of the first printing office has been given. Editor David Denniston was an infidel, and devoted no small share of his time to the consideration of the then prevalent anti-religious theories of Paine. Ward M. Gazlay came to Newburgh from Goshen, and was one of the early Justices of the Peace. Jonathan Fisk was the writer of the leading articles in his paper. Benjamin F. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis & Crowell, was also the first regular bookseller and binder.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-master was Hezekiah Watkins, the parish minister in 1747, who opened the Glebe School under the Colden and Albertson charter of 1752. During the Revolution, John Nathan Hutchins was the school-teacher. He was a man of no little ability, and made the calculations for and was the founder of Hutchins' Family Almanac. The Academy was built in 1795-'6, by the trustees of the Glebe and was under their supervision until 1804, when a board of trustees was appointed by general election to take charge of it. It became a part of the free school system in 1852. The "High School," as it was called for many years, was incorporated in 1829, and constituted the common school for district No. 13. The Glebe school was continued from the date of its institution to that of the adoption of the free school system.

Private schools were among the incomings of the present century. Cliosophic Hall was the first of any note. Rev. Jonathan Freeman and Silvenus Haight were its proprietors; its place was subsequently the residence of Samuel Williams on Montgomery street, and the date of its opening 1801. Its advertisement (1802) is a reflex of Jonathan Freeman's positiveness:

"In this Seminary shall be taught for one dollar and fifty cents a quarter, Spelling and Reading;

For two dollars a quarter, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic;

For two dollars and fifty cents, English, Grammar and Geography.

For four dollars a quarter, Classics and Sciences."

Miss Heffernan was the successor of Mr. Freeman in 1804. Her establishment would seem to have been under the guardianship of the trustees of the Academy; at all events their names were appended to her advertisement. The following were the prices of instruction:

"Plain sewing, and the first principles of the English language, taught for three dollars a quarter.

"The fine branches of needle work, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, orthography, pronunciation, composition, *belles lettres*, geography, and the first elements of astronomy, drawing and painting, for five dollars a quarter.

"Boarding provided at one and a half dollars per week the boarders finding their own bedding and washing.

So it seems they tried to make useful as well as accomplished ladies at the schools. John Gault had something of a private school in the Academy in 1802; he taught the English branches to "young ladies and gentlemen," and "declined the idea of teaching Latin or Greek," as there was a "Grammar School established in the Academy." Robert Gardiner, in 1804, opened a school in part of his coffee-house—the lower part having been rented to R. Hayman—where for a time he received females only, for the reason among others that "modesty in many young women is a common preventative of going to school amongst boys;" but he learned better by experience and mixed his pupils. The more modern private schools were those of Mr. Alzamora and Mr. Phinney, and the female school by the Misses Phillips on the corner now the site of the Savings Bank.

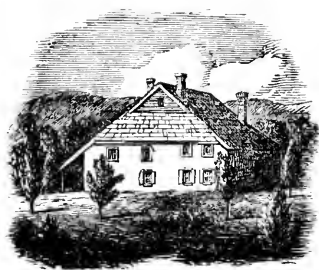
The public schools of the city are now maintained in edifices of modern construction and under modern rules of instruction, embracing very expensive structures, very limited school hours, and very lengthy vacations. Still it is what is now regarded as a splendid system and under the broadest rule of liberality. Not less than a quarter of a million of dollars is invested in buildings and furniture, and the annual expenditure reaches about \$65,000 in a population not over five thousand more numerous than when the annual expense did not exceed

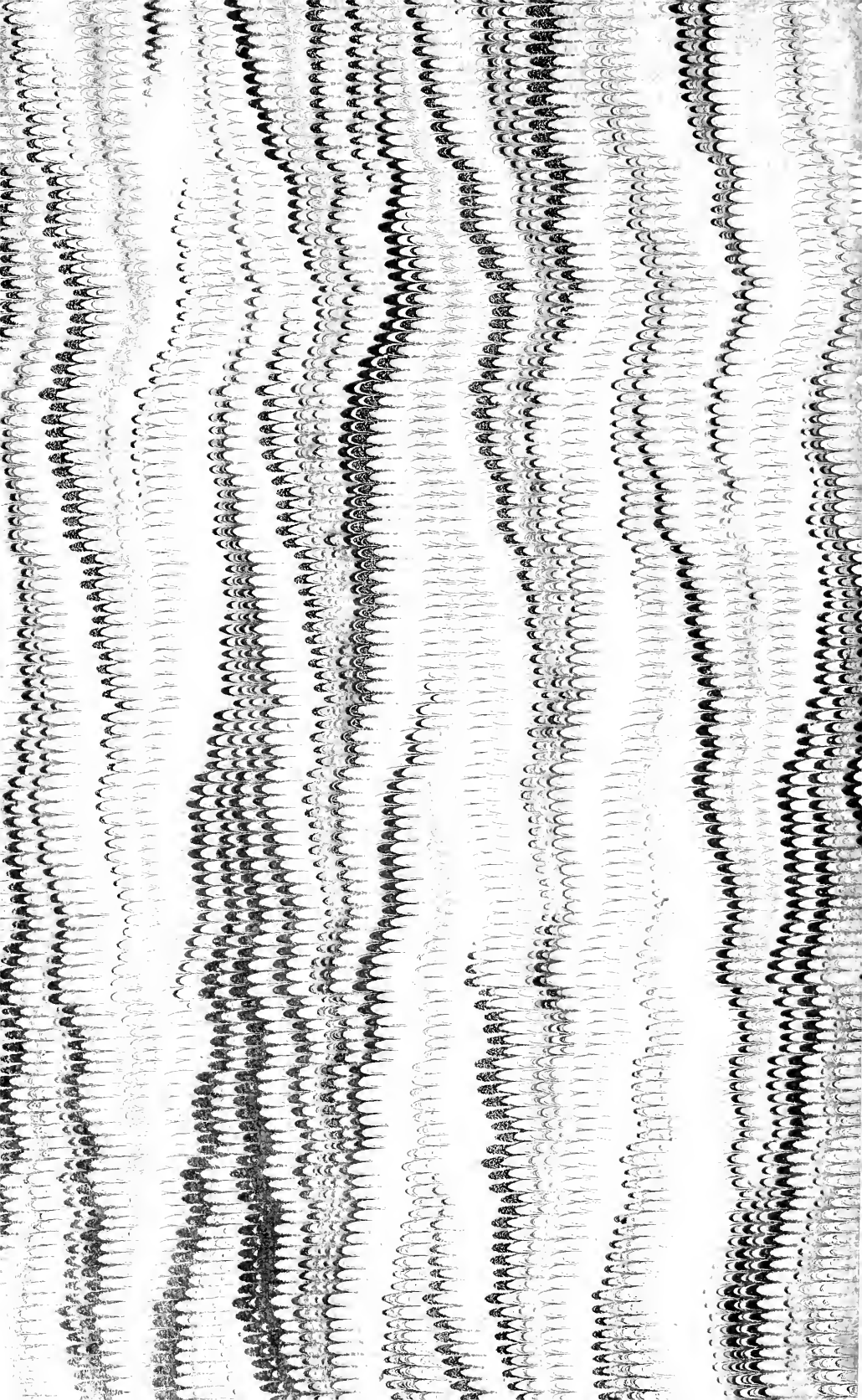
\$10,000. This fact bears its own testimony to progress and attests the liberality of the public.

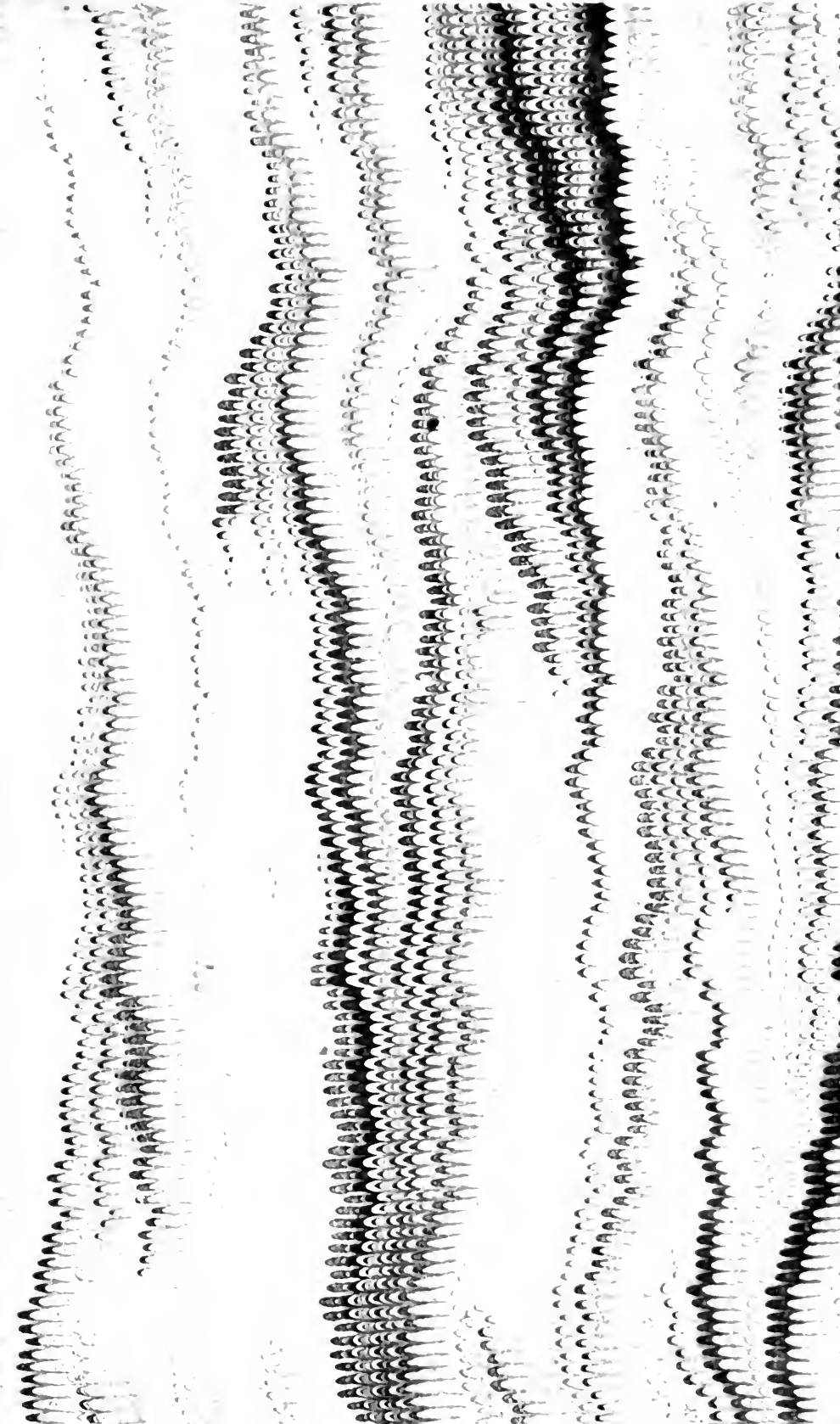
CONCLUSION.

From the data which has been given it requires but little effort to repeople the city with its ancient merchants, mechanics and professional men, and renew their acquaintance. Take the block from Third to Fourth street, and we may start with Howell's tavern; then came Phineas June's; then Wallace & Moore's store; then Ebenezer B. Ayres' watch and clock store, and John D. Lawson's saddlery, and finally Robert Gardiner's coffee-house and store. From Third to Second were John McAuley's store; Denniston & Abercrombie, Alexander Falls, John Brown, Joseph Hoffman, and Hoffman & Roe. The recapitulation, however, must be left to the reader. We have simply passed over the field in compiling our Centennial Directory, and trust that the facts which have been gathered by the way will not prove unacceptable.*

* For more complete details and many matters which are necessarily omitted, reference may be made to the History of Newburgh now in course of revised publication.







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